The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1896. XXXV—NO. 28

'TWAS MASSILLON'S DAY

Everything Swept Easily at the County Fair.

VICTORY AFTER VICTORY WON

A Good Crowd Out to See the Massillon Brake Carry Off the Palm, and Massillon Boys Win Every Bicycle Race in Which They Entered.

The street cars were freighted down with Massillonians Wednesday, all bound for the Stark county fair. They returned more enthusiastic than they left, for it was in all respects Massillon's day. The Military band played its very best, and in one after another of the events the contestants from this city won the first prize. Just as THE INDEPENDENT predicted, the inter urban brake contest was decided in favor of the Massillon outfit. A premium of twenty dollars was offered, the conditions requiring six horses capable of making forty miles per day with a full load. H. V. Kramer, of Massillon, had three of his own matched teams, and his handsome vehicle was filled with girls and boys who made it doubly attractive. Miller & Blanchard, of Canton, also had a brake, but very inferior to Mr. Kramer's, and although he had borrowed three private teams, failed somewhere to get anything equal to Mr. Kramer's. The Canton brake was filled with pretty Canton girls. The decision of the three judges, one each from Canton, Massillon and Alliance, was unanimously in favor of Mr. Kramer, and they presented his passengers with a dozen flags, all of which were flaunted in good natured triumph from the seats.

As Wednesday was children's day there were thousands of them on the grounds, but the vociferous part of the crowd was attracted by the bicycle races. Massillon riders won every event of importance and the spectators were fairly wild with excitement. In the novice race Fred Breckel, of this city finished first and John Crawford and L. P. Lipps secured third and fourth places. In the events that followed Walter Snyder finished first in each. His riding was truly wonderful yesterday, and he plainly exhibited increased speed and strength to an astonishing extent. His competitors included Harry Wood, of Oberlin, Ohio's five mile champion, and C. B. Haskins, of Cleveland, who has ridden in open events all over the state and during the summer has won no less than twelve races. There were other riders of note too, but it was not their day. Snyder passed them with ease and at will. He won the half mile open by a wonderful ¼ mile spurt, and likewise the one mile handicap. In the five mile handicap he rode best and at the close he was fairly overwhelmed with congratulations.

One mile novice—Fred Breckel, Massillon, 1; R. S. Reed, Canton, 2; John Crawford, Massillon, 3; L. P. Lipps, Massillon, 4. Time, 2:40 1-5.

Half mile open—Walter Snyder, Massillon, 1; C. B. Haskins, Cleveland, 2; Harry Wood, Oberlin, 3. Time, 1:11½.

One mile handicap—Walter Snyder, Massillon, 20 yards, 1; C. B. Haskins, Cleveland, scratch, 2; Mont Rutter, Canton, 40 yards, 3. Time, 2:15 1-5

Boys' one mile race—James Amerman, Alliance, 1; J. Detmering, Canton, 2. Time, 2:43.

The one mile tandem event was won by E B. Fournace and Mont Rutter, of Canton Time, 2:15

Five mile handicap—Walter Snyder, Massillon, 30 yards, 1; Harry Wood, Oberlin, scratch, 2; G. W. Aultman, Orrville, 30 yards, 3; Mont Rutter, Canton, 60 yards, 4. Time, 13:47.

Snyder's winnings in the races of yesterday were three diamonds, valued at $35 each. Fred Breckel also won a diamond which was valued at $30. The jewels have been on exhibition in the window of Coleman's jewelry store

A UNIFORMED MARCHING CLUB

The Organization Was Completed Wednesday Night.

A large number of young men met in Music Hall last night and formed what is known as the Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, of Massillon. The purpose being to show their interest in the present campaign and participate in street parades and demonstrations, in which they think Massillon should be represented. Any well meaning sound money man can become a member of this club whose name is presented to and approved by the executive committee, by signing the roll; but it was the sense of the meeting that only those be encouraged to become members who will take an active interest in the proceedings of the club. The club will have up to date uniforms.

T. Harvey Smith was elected temporary chairman; W. E. N. Hemperly temporary secretary. A committee consisting of T. H. Smith, W. E. N. Hemperly, P. L. Hunt and W. H. McLain was appointed to frame a constitution.

After adoption of the constitution the following officers were elected and appointed:

President, T. Harvey Smith; first vice president, F. G. Harrison; second vice president, W. B Parker; secretary, W. E. N. Hemperly; treasurer, P L. Hunt; captain, W. H McLain; executive committee, T. H. Smith, ex officio, H. B. Conrad, F. G. Harrison, T. B. Arnold and Tom C. Miller.

The following gentlemen signed the roll:

W. J. Charters, H. A. Rigdon, H. J. Whipper, T. B. Arnold, W. A. Fasnacht, P. L. Hunt, Gustave Sailer, Chas. Shriver, C. H. Dielhenn, T. T. Dillon, Tom C. Miller, E. E. McClymonds, A. Z. Wheeler, Otto P. Snyder, W. P. Parker, W. H. McLain, A. E. Walcutt, F. G. Harrison, T. H. Smith, W. E. N. Hemperly, H. B. Conrad, P. L. Howald, C. F. Kraft, M. McC. Everhard, Wm. Ruth, H. J. McLain, F. F Taggart, Richard Johnson, Irvin A. Yost, W. K. Atwater, Geo. H. McCall, Chas. A. Rose, E. C. Taggart, Jacob Wise, E. C. Merwin, A. C. Caddy, Fred W. Preyer, J. P. Burton, jr., Geo. Earley, Carl Vander Goltz, Fred Wise.

HIS MIND A BLANK.

Harry Shawbell Lies Unconscious for Fifteen Hours.

RESULTS OF A BICYCLE ACCIDENT

He Left Navarre in Good Spirits at Three O'clock—A Few Minutes Later he Was Lying Unconscious by the Roadside—A Strange Story.

Harry Shawbell spent several days very pleasantly at the home of his brother in law, William Gove, near Beach City, and on Wednesday accompanied him to Navarre in a carriage, bringing his bicycle with him intending to ride from there home He has a distinct recollection of reaching Navarre and from that time until 6 o'clock Thursday morning his mind has been a blank.

At 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening he was found lying by the roadside between Massillon and Navarre, unconscious and bleeding from a score of cuts and bruises about his head and face.

William Swier, who lives in Navarre and is employed at the state hospital grounds, was driving homeward when he discovered Shawbell. He also found a bicycle broken in a dozen places lying on the other side of the road. About the same time another man in a carriage coming toward Massillon arrived and between them it was decided that Swier should go on to Navarre with the bicycle and that the other man should bring Shawbell home.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when Shawbell's home, at 23 Canal street, was reached and Dr J. O. Gardner summoned. The latter examined and dressed his wounds and finding no broken bones administered restoratives and succeeded in bringing Shawbell into a sort of semi-conscious state. It was evident that Shawbell had been thrown from his wheel in some manner and in falling had violently struck the ground on his head. It was not until 6 o'clock Thursday morning that he regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize his surroundings.

When he was able he told his mother a very strange story. "After leaving Mr. Grove, early in the afternoon," he said, "I have not the faintest recollection of what occurred. I do not remember of mounting my wheel in Navarre, and when I awoke this morning I thought I was still at Grove's. I think I must have been run down by a team, for I do not see how such an accident could have otherwise occurred."

Shawbell's face and head are one mass of abrasions and every particle of skin has been torn from one cheek. Unless internal injuries develop, Dr. Gardner thinks that there is no great danger.

HIS KNEE CAP FRACTURED.

Warren Jacobs Meets With a Serious Accident.

Warren Jacobs, secretary and treasurer of the Massillon Bridge Company, met with a serious and painful accident on Thursday evening, which will disable him for at least three months. Mr. Jacobs has been unusually unfortunate of late, he had just recovered from a similar accident which occurred nearly a year ago. Thursday evening Mr. Jacobs undertook to put away a horse, during the absence of the stable man, and entering the barn slipped and fell, striking his left knee heavily upon the stone floor. The patella, or kneecap, was fractured.

The injury will confine Mr. Jacobs to the house for fully four weeks and will disable him for as many months. Dr. Hattery, the attending physician, is positive that a permanent cure can be effected, but the process will be slow and painful. Even then a ligamentous union may develop. Mr. Jacobs was prepared to leave next week on an European tour.

A Muddle in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The Williams free silver delegates remained in Music hall all night. Doors were locked by the owner of the hall. Nat Robinson, the secretary of the committee, this morning asked Midgett, the agent for the hall, if he could not have a place for the Democratic convention. Midgett replied that there were 600 delegates with credentials already in the hall and he could not get them out. Robinson went to consult with the committee.

James Hughes, one of the delegates, in trying to get out by the fire escape, for food, caught a live wire and was killed. News of his death was announced in the hall from the stage, and was declared to be murder, by the state committee.

Williams has announced that the people outside will soon be permitted to occupy another hall and ratify the action of the delegates now locked in Music hall Mellen has been elected temporary chairman and a committee appointed to find another hall. At 12:50 the Quincy House delegates, numbering 500, with brass band, marched to Music hall, where the Williams delegates had complete control, both inside and outside of the hall.

The Democrats in Fanueil hall endorsed Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform, and the seventeen gold standard members of the state committee, together with the gold standard delegates withdrew in a body.

The Music hall delegates have nominated Williams for governor.

SCORE OF DELEGATIONS

Saturday, as Usual, Brings a Great Crowd.

CANTON ALIVE WITH PEOPLE.

Pittsburg Sends Thousands of Strangers Into Stark County to See Major McKinley—Visitors from Illinois Arrive—The Speeches of the Day.

CANTON, Sept. 26.—The first delegation to put in an appearance in town today was the Republican Commercial Travelers' Club, of Peoria, Ill. They came 250 strong, arrayed in linen dusters and silk hats, and carried waving plumes of tri-colored pampas grass, held aloft on standards. About forty of the visitors who marched in the first ranks were over six feet tall, each. They were escorted by the travelers' club of Canton, and two bands were out. Congressman Graff, of the Fourteenth Illinois district, did the honors, and this was Major McKinley's speech:

Congressman Graff and my Fellow Citizens:—I am more than glad to greet at my home the Traveling Men's Republican Club of the city of Peoria. I can not refrain from congratulating you at this time upon the splendid victory you achieved two years ago in electing your present congressman and turning a Democratic majority of 2,500 into a Republican majority for your candidate for congress. (Voices, "We'll do it again.") And I am glad to hear it from all voices about me that it is your purpose to do it again. (A voice, "That's right.) I congratulate you upon the splendid city and glorious state in which you live. It is by the census the third state in the American Union. It has taken the place of Ohio, and I have always believed that you took your census while Ohio was visiting your great World's Exposition. (Applause, and a voice, "Hurrah for McKinley") I congratulate you most heartily upon the rank which you have taken in population and also the rank you have taken in statesmanship.

It comes to few states to have furnished to this glorious Union the match less men you have furnished—Yates and Oglesby and that splendid soldier, statesman and patriot John A. Logan, and that great Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas, who loved his country more than he loved his party, and supported Mr. Lincoln in that crucial period in the history of the republic. (Applause) And no man can think of your great state without recalling that you furnished Abraham Lincoln, the mightiest statesman of the country. (Applause.) And General Ulysses S. Grant, the greatest warrior of the republic. (Applause) When Mr. Lincoln issued his immortal proclamation of liberty, the whole world knew that what Lincoln had decreed Grant would execute wtih his thundering artillery. (Applause.) I am glad to know that your prospects are as good for a splendid victory in Illinois this year. (Voices, "150,000 for McKinley." Great applause.) What a spectacle, my fellow citizens, to the world, is the government of 70,000,000 of free people governed by themselves and governing themselves. Changing their chief executive every four years if it be their will so to do, changing their law making power every two years if it be their will so to do, and the government going on without a halt or interruption, working out what 70,000,000 of people from time to time believe will subserve their highest destiny. More than 120 years have gone since the government was founded and in every trial of our history we have demonstrated our capacity to govern, and shown to all mankind the use and advantage of a free republic. (Applause. Voices, "That's right.") I have known and so have you, times in our history when the majority of the people were made to believe that certain policies would serve their best interests and when it transpired that they did not, they quickly turned upon the party which deceived them and turned it out of power. The judgments of the people are swift and terrible against those who would mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree

It is of no avail for party leaders to appeal to passion when the people are alive to their own and the public interest. It is not enough to say to the men who are poor in this world's goods 'you must get off by yourselves, form a class of your own, your interests are opposed to those who employ you' That is not enough this year.

The poor man inquired, Why do that? Will that do him good to get off by himself? How will that better his condition? How will that bring bread to his family and cheer to his children? Will he be benefitted by despoiling his employer? Will it give him more employment or better wages to strike down those whose money is invested in productive enterprises which give labor to work and wages?

Four years ago it was said the manufacturers were making too much money. You remember it. That cannot be said of them now; and that the robber tariff which was enriching them must be torn up root and branch, to the end that they should be deprived of what some people were pleased to call 'their ill-gotten profits.' The country seemed to have shared in that suggestion, and the fight was entered upon. With what result manufacturers, commercial men, traveling men and working men best know.

It has been discovered to our hurt and sorrow that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the laborer, that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the whole business of the country. You may close the shop by adverse tariff because you may think the manufacturer is making too much, but with that done you close the door of the shop in the face of the laboring man, whose only capital is his labor. You cannot punish the one without punishing the other, and our policy would not inflict the slightest injury upon either. In such a case getting off together does not do either any good; arraying the one against the other is a public calamity and an irreparable injury to both. Class appeals are dishonoring and dishonorable. They are only calculated to separate those who should be united, and whose interests are common and inseparable.

Rather, my fellow citizens, teach the doctrine that it is the duty and privilege of every man to rise; that with honest industry and patient toil he can advance himself to the best place in the shop, in the factory, in the store, in the counting house, in the learned professions. That is the doctrine of equality and opportunity, woven, thank God, in every fibre of our national being. A doctrine which has enabled the poorest boy with the humblest surroundings to reach the best places of our great industries and in our great stores, and the highest trusts which can be bestowed by a generous people.

Gentlemen, and I speak to my countrymen everywhere, if you have not yourselves been among the most fortunate, I pray you think of your boys and your girls, and place no obstacle in their pathway to the realization of every lofty and honorable ambition which they may have. I pray God that the burdens of class may never be imposed upon American manhood and American womanhood. (Applause.)

Now, my fellow citizens, thanking you most heartily for this call, for the gracious message delivered to me in your behalf, by your congressman, it will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Applause)

The second delegation of the day consisted of 2,500 steel workers from the Jones & Laughlin's mill, of Pittsburg. They had one company of men in uniforms, carrying battle axes, not one of whom was under six feet and six inches tall. As this party passed out, another Pittsburg delegation from various points and equally large marched in. Still other delegations are now arriving in rapid succession.

The third speech was delivered to a crowd of Turtle Creek miners, Crescent steel workers, 1,500 people from Etna and Sharpsburg and the Pittsburg Locomotive Works.

The fourth speech was delivered to a crowd quite as large from Espleborough, McKees Rocks and Corapolis, Pa. It numbered 6,000.

THE ARRIVING DELEGATIONS.

The Wheeling Sound Money Club arrived at 2 o'clock on a special W. & L. E. train of twelve coaches. There were at least six hundred persons on the train including the Wheeling city band. The east and west bound regular trains due at one o'clock, each drew extra coaches which were laden with railway employes from both divisions. Attached to the east bound train was a car bearing the Huron sub division employes' McKinley Club. The arrivals over the W. & L E. railway this afternoon will will aggregate 1,000. Eight inter-urban trains of three cars each were stationed at the station to convey the delegations to Canton. The visitors were greeted at the station by the Railway Men's Sound Money Club of Massillon, and the Harmonia band.

IN OHIO TOWNS.

Paragraphs Picked Out of "Independent" Exchanges.

County fairs are being held in all directions, and the supply of phenomenonally fat pigs, overgrown squashes and unnaturally large pumpkins appears to be quite inexhaustible Some of the agricultural exhibits are astonishing. Luscious strawberries grown in Ohio in September are certainly a novelty, and a farmer who can count on two growths of apples on one tree in one season is to be envied.

There was an open air wedding at Jackson, O, the other day. Miss Sarah Jackson and Mr. David Finley, with a fine disregard of public opinion, or question in the matter of precedent, were married on the sidewalk, surrounded by an admiring crowd. The Rev. M. Oyler, a wandering preacher, performed the ceremony, and when it was over the happy couple walked down the street with arms about each other's waists, oblivious to the world.

Small boys in Wooster have been doing damage with sling shots. They have discovered a fine new kind of ammunition in the native buckeye, and one day this week a farmer passing through town was hit in the head with such force that he fell to the ground Officers are now on the lookout for all sharp shooters.

Mr. Harry Montgomery, who lives near Steubenville, met with a bad accident on Monday night. He had been advised to use gasoline on his dog, for the extermination of fleas. In following this advice Mr. Montgomery worked too near an oil lamp, and while the dog was being saturated, and the desired extermination taking place, the fumes of the gasoline, ignited from the lamp, and an explosion followed. Montgomery was terribly burned and as far as the dog was concerned, the extermination was complete and lasting.

The Trescott Packing Company, of Beach City Saturday canned 15,000 cans of tomatoes. About fifty people are employed by the company, the women outnumbering the men.

The Wooster Democrat says: "Isaiah Byall furnished 90 tons of Massillon coal per contract for the different school houses in East Union township and is now on side track for delivery at this station."

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION.

So a Massillon Coal Operator Says.

MUST RATES AGAIN BE REDUCED?

The Reduction in the Pittsburg District and Its Effects on Ohio's Interests—A Meeting to be Held Soon—Views of Home Operators.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—It will be remembered that several weeks ago the union miners of the Pittsburg district held a convention in the Smoky City and decided to cut the mining rate to 54 cents a ton, a voluntary reduction of 16 cents. That action was taken for the purpose of meeting the scale fixed by the non union miners, and it was the opinion of the union miners that if they would meet the non union scale they would force their competitors into idleness and finally secure their co operation in upholding the union scale. The result has been a reduction in the price of coal of the Pittsburg district, and the Ohio operators, it is said, must meet the reduction. In order to be able to do that, the operators expect the Ohio district miners to make a corresponding reduction.

At present the miners in the Ohio district receive 61 cents a ton. The operators of this state expect, it was said yesterday, that the miners would agree to work for 45 cents a ton. The miners, however, have expressed their dissatisfaction with the situation before them, and some of them have openly said that they would not make a reduction

A prominent operator of the Massillon district said yesterday that a meeting of the joint committee of seven operators and seven miners would be held within a few days, when steps would be taken looking toward an amicable adjustment of the situation. "There is only one solution of the problem, however," said he, "and that is a voluntary reduction on the part of the miners if they expect to have work during the winter. If they insist on the old scale we will be compelled to close our mines, for we shall be unable to compete with the Pittsburg operators."

The miners of the Pittsburg coal field having declared themselves in favor of the reduced rate of 54 cents per ton, the question now arises as to whether the Ohio miners will be forced to accept a corresponding reduction. Between Ohio and the Pittsburg district there has always existed a differential of nine cents per ton, the rate in this state being the lower. J. B. Burton, of the Ridgway-Burton Coal Company, was asked Saturday morning what effect the reduction in the Pittsburg region would have on Ohio.

"The Ohio coal operators," he replied, "will demand a price for mining coal in Ohio nine cents per ton lower than the price established in the Pittsburg district. There is a joint committee made up of an equal number of operators and officers of the coal miners' union, who must agree as to the regular price established in the Pittsburg district and the rate in this state must be regulated accordingly. Whether or not the miners will accept a reduction to correspond to the 54-cent rate, if the committee reports that that price is really being paid in the Pittsburg field, of course no man can tell, but such are the terms of our contract entered into within the last year."

IN NEW QUARTERS.

The First National Bank Conveniently Located.

The First National bank conducted its business today for the first time in the new and handsomely furnished apartments in the Sailer block The effects were moved into the new quarters early this morning, and the business of the bank was not, therefore, delayed. The bank now occupies the commodious room at the corner of Main and Erie streets and the equipments are undoubtedly the most elaborate in the county, and were arranged under the direction of H C. Brown.

The room is ceiled throughout with decorated steel, the floor is of white marble, and at the base of the walls Alps green marble is inlaid. The fixtures are of cherry and the beautifully patterned railings are constructed of Japanese copper ed grill work, and the huge safety deposit vault, manufactured by the Deibold Company, of Canton, is finished to match

Sheridan Maier Divorced.

CANTON, Sept. 26.—Sheridan Maier, of Massillon, has been granted a divorce from Maud Maier, by Judge McCarty. The action was based on the charge of desertion. Lawyer R A. Penn represented the plaintiff. Mrs. Maier is now in Barrington, Ill., and did not contest the case.

No More Practical Jokes for Him.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Maddened by a practical joke played by boarders, Harry Goldsmith followed Joseph Goldstein into his room and shot him. He then killed himself. Both were young unmarried salesmen.

Found Dead in Bed.

TIFFIN, Sept. 26.—[By Associated Press]—A. H. Bryan, of Oil City, was found dead in bed this morning. He was an oil driller, and died of heart disease.

Thacher Has Declined.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—[By Associated Press]—John Boyd Thacher declined the Democratic nomination for governor, in his statement to the notification committee.

A FINE LECTURE.

Mr. W. H. Morgan Entertains a Large Audience Last Night.

Quite a large and interested audience gathered last evening in the lecture room of the Methodist church, to listen to the lecture and witness the electrical experiments by Mr. W. H. Morgan, of Alliance. He was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Smith, who said the gentleman before us was no mere amateur, but a practical electrical engineer, and gave an account of a self-elevating gun carriage which, Mr. Smith said, was to rise twenty feet, so as to be above the wall of a fortification, the gun to fire over it, to be lowered by its recoil and fire ten times an hour; for such an one the government had offered $53,000, and would pay a bonus of $2,000 for each additional number of times an hour it would fire over the ten named. The carriage was completed at Alliance; instead of doing but ten discharges an hour, it made thirty-two, for which a bonus of $44,000 was paid in addition to the original $53,000. Then, said Mr. Smith, the man who accomplished this feat of electrical engineering stands before us.

The modest Mr. Morgan, arising, said he feared his lecture would scarcely come up to the expectations formed by the Doctor's complimentary allusions.

Before beginning his experiments he gave a lecture on the various qualities of electricity. He said that force is inherent in all matter, would generate electricity, which could be changed into magnetism, into power, into light and heat then be returned back into the original. The power generated by Niagara Falls, which itself is but one illustration of the incomprehensible inherent power which prevades the universe, will send its message from Buffalo to New York, 440 miles, and back the 440 miles, 900 in all, ninety times in a second. That there is a dual principle in all things, as attraction and repulsion, force and resistance, heat and cold, good and evil, night and day, male and female, positive and negative, in electricity. That these omnipotent and omnipresent opposite forces balance and hold the universe in order. Wrap a piece of soft iron with wire and pass an electric current through it, it becomes a magnet, positive at one end and negative at the other; reverse the winding on the iron, the end which had been positive becomes negative, the negative end positive; when the current ceases the iron ceases to be magnetic Pass an electric current through a piece of steel, it becomes a permanent magnet, positive at one end, negative at the other, either of which will cause iron fillings to adhere, while the middle will exert no force whatever; break the steel in two, each piece becomes a magnet with positive and negative ends; each piece may again be broken, and again, and again, and as many magnets are produced as there are pieces. While his experiments were all successful, yet owing to the comparatively dim light thrown upon the table containing the apparatus they were not quite as interesting to the audience on that account. Discs were made to revolve; ice was melted, the water made to boil in a very few minutes; electric light was made by a current passing through his bare hand; iron was welded (two nails) in a few minutes, before our eyes; the Roetngen ray was produced and the bones of the hand made visible. While these experiments, and more, were not as interesting as if done in a fuller light, yet to the thoughtful they were perhaps prophetic of what is to come to pass in coming generations: That heating, as as well as lighting is to be done by electricity; it is to supplant the use of fire in cooking, and in mechanical arts; to supplant the use of steam as a motive power to a very great extent, and in the not far distant future, water powers, great and small, will be utilized; coal veins guarded and used with miser care, both for the generation of this mysterious power.

This lecture by Mr. Morgan and the experiments performed were given without any expense to the audience whatever. Many thanks for his generosity and his efforts in shedding light in darkness, and the writer for one would be most glad to hear him again.

Massillon Lecture Course.

Thos. Dixon, jr, of New York City, will open the Massillon lecture course at the New Armory, Wednesday evening, October 28. The other attractions and dates are: Dr. John P. D. John, Friday, November 20; Prof. John B. DeMotte, Monday, December 28; the Ariel Ladies' Sextette, Friday, January 22; Hon. Geo. R Wendling, Tuesday, February 9, and Alexander Black's picture play, "A Capital Courtship," Friday, March 12. All of the entertainments, except possibly, that given by the Ariel Ladies' Sextette, will be given at the New Armory, and the place of that number will be announced later. Every effort is being made to make this the most satisfactory course of popular entertainments ever given in this city. The price of a season ticket, admitting one person to all of these entertainments, is one dollar, or a reserved seat for fifty cents additional. Any one who has not been able to secure a ticket from one of the various solicitors will find tickets for sale at Bahney's Book Store, 20 East Main street, after Monday.

KENTUCKY IS ALL RIGHT.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 26.—Hon. W. W. Dickerson, who is stumping the state for Palmer and Buckner, says that he has made a close estimate, and places McKinley's plurality in Kentucky at 27,000.

All M'Kinley Men There.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Bryan left here at 8:30 for Manchester, N. H. At Lowell was gathered a howling mass of McKinley's supporters, whose demonstrations were so enthusiastic as to occupy all the time and prevent a speech.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Pudlic Debt $262,329,630.

If the students at Yale expect to further Major McKinley's cause by shouting down Mr. Bryan they are guilty of error of judgment. It may seem very funny at the moment to interrupt a public speaker, but it is un-American, ungentlemanly, and unwise. The best thing that can happen for the Republican party is the continuance of Mr. Bryan's tour—providing, of course, that young men like the Yalensians do not make capital for him.

The excellence of the Stark county fair this year is in such startling contrast to the miserably poor affair of a year ago, that very hearty congratulations should be offered to the officers, and notably President Conrad, whose personal efforts resulted in the good condition of the grounds, the long and varied amusement programme, and the assembling of live stock finer in quality, and greater in number than ever seen before in this county. All in all, the fair this year is the best we have ever had, and it paces the way for even better fairs in the future, with less exertion on the part of the managers. Next year, it is to be hoped that the transportation question will have been solved by the street railway people. Means ought to be provided for dispatching trains regularly and rapidly. The long ride and sometimes longer waits are wearisome in the extreme, and discouraging to traffic. The problem is a hard one to solve with a single track equipment, but it should not be given up

DR. PARKHURST ON THE THEATRE.

"The theatre I believe in profoundly," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "As a means of intellectual stimulus and of moral uplift there is nothing, with the possible exception of the pulpit, that could stand alongside of it as as an enginery of personal effect, provided only it would maintain itself in its proper character as the dramatized incarnation of strength. Personally, I would like at least once a week to get out from under the incubus of ordinary obligation and to yield myself up intellectually and emotionally to the domination of dramatic power. I could live with a fresher life and could write and speak with a more recuperated vigor, I am sure."

MIGHT HAVE AVERTED THE CIVIL WAR.

Ex-President Harrison in writing of the "Interior Department," and the distribution of public land in October, Ladies' Home Journal says: "In 1862 the policy of giving to actual settlers thereon a quarter section (160 acres) of the public land, where the lands were rated at $1 25 per acre, or 80 acres where the lands were rated at $2.50 per acre, was adopted by congress. The settler is required to make affidavit that the land is entered for his own use as a homestead, and the patent does not issue to him until he has resided upon and cultivated the land for five years. In the case of soldiers and sailors the time served in the army or navy, and in the case of those discharged for wounds or disability, the whole term of enlistment may be deducted from the five years' residence required, but at least one years' residence is required in such cases. It was a wise and beneficent law, and if it had come twenty years before would probably have settled the question of the extension of slavery without any further help from our statesmen."

POINTS ABOUT WAGES.

The following figures show the average weekly wages paid for each trade and occupation, beginning with the United States and taking the silver using countries in the order of their proximity and rates of wages paid:

BRICKLAYERS.

United States	$21 00	Russia	$4 82
Mexico	10 00	Japan	2 04
Peru	9 00	China	1 04

MASONS.

United States	$21 00	Russia	$4 72
Mexico	10 80	Japan	2 18
Peru	14 76	China	1 16

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

United States	$20 00	Russia	$5 25
Mexico	11 50	Japan	2 00
Peru	12 10	China	6 00

PLASTERERS.

United States	$23 00	Russia	$4 00
Mexico	4 25	Japan	1 56
Peru	9 00	China	1 50

CARPENTERS.

United States	$15 00	Russia	$3 80
Mexico	10 00	Japan	1 56
Peru	9 00	China	2 15

BLACKSMITHS.

United States	$16 00	Russia	$3 72
Mexico	8 00	Japan	1 85
Peru	9 30	China	1 25

TEAMSTERS.

United States	$10 00	Russia	$3 60
Mexico	3 60	Japan	1 50
Peru	3 50	China	——

COOPERS.

United States	$16 00	Russia	$3 66
Mexico	7 25	Japan	1 20
Peru	7 50	China	1 68

HOD CARRIERS.

United States	$12 00	Russia	$2 45
Mexico	3 00	Japan	1 14
Peru	5 40	China	1 13

LABORERS.

United States	$9 00	Russia	$2 88
Mexico	2 90	Japan	1 14
Peru	3 50	China	1 00

The foregoing facts speak eloquently for themselves. Does any Massillonian see in them any good reason for preferring to see this country go to a silver basis?

EXPERTS IN PENOLOGY.

Annual Prison Congress at Milwaukee.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Prison Systems of Different Countries Compared.

THE CONVICT LABOR PROBLEM.

Discipline and Means For Its Maintenance. The Strap and the Solitary Cell—Various Views Upon the Subject of Routine and Diet—As to the Furnishing of Luxuries to Prisoners—General Discussions.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Interest in the annual congress of the National Prison association bids fair te become widespread. Its deliberations will not be concluded before the evening of Sept. 30. The meetings of the Wardens' association and the Chaplains' association are held in connection with the prison congress and are, in effect, its auxillaries.

The Prison association has not attracted the attention recently that was accorded it when ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was alive. Mr. Hayes was president of the Prison association. He took a very lively interest in its proceedings and attended all its meetings. He read many papers at these meetings full of suggestions which are still quoted to the members of the association when they hold their annual congress. These suggestions were published widely because of the prominence of Mr. Hayes.

The object of the Prison association is to study and discuss the methods of dealing with converted criminals, with a view to improving them, giving communities better assurance of protection from outlawry. The evolution of prison management since the time when accused men, innocent and guilty, were thrown together in big, foul smelling dungeons, as though they were mongrel dogs, has been gradual. It has been the result of the study of the question of prison reform under the scientific name of penology by many earnest, intelligent men all the world over. Prison reform has progressed rather slowly in Europe. It has made much more rapid progress in America.

Origin of the Movement.

The National Prison association owes its existence to the late Rev. E. C. Wines, the greatest American penologist. Dr. Wines was the organizer, too, of the international prison congress, which held its first session in London in 1872, and which met a year ago in Paris. Strangely enough, the United States is not a member of this international congress, though it sent delegates to Paris. But a committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the United States to join the congress at its next meeting in Brussels four years hence.

The Prison association is not a body of theorists. In its membership are many men who have had a long experience in the management of criminal institutions. With them are many who have served on boards having supervision of reform and penal institutions. The president is General Roeliff Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, a member of the state board of charities of Ohio. The vice presidents are four—Captain J. W. Pope of the United States army; Rev. George H. Hickox, chaplain of the state prison at Jackson, Mich.; Charlton T. Lewis of Morristown, N. J., and Charles E. Felton of Chicago. In the list of honorary vice presidents are Senator James McMillan of Michigan; ex-Congressman Richard Guenther, member of the state board of control of Wisconsin; General John F. Norrish of Hastings, Minn.; J. Warner Mills, vice president of the state board of charities and corrections of Colorado; J. Warren Bailey of the board of prison commissioners of Massachusetts; John J. Lytle, secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison society, and William Clemens, chairman of the state penitentiary board of Texas. The secretary of the association is the Rev. J. L. Milligan, chaplain of the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Its Object.

The object of the annual congress of the Prison association is the exchange of views on problems relating to prison management. Announcement of the programme is made in advance, and the president se-

GENERAL ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF.
[President National Prison Association.]

lects from the members of the association those who are to read papers on topics which he names. The papers are discussed publicly by the delegates to the congress.

In addition to these papers there are reports from standing committees to consider. These are: The committee on criminal law reform, the committee on preventive and reformatory work, the committee on prison discipline, the committee on discharged prisoners, the committee on police force in cities, the committee on work of prison physician.

The titles of these committees give an idea of the scope of the association's work. A broader idea of it is given by the titles of the papers presented at the last meeting. The Wardens' association discussed papers on "The State Account System," "The Parole System In Penitentiaries," "The Bertillon System of Identification" and "Indeterminate Sentences For Penitentiary Prisoners."

The chaplains considered "The Prison Chaplain," "Barriers Against Crime," "Prison Problems," "Should All Prisons Be Reformatory Prisons?" "Should the Principle of the Indeterminate Sentence Be Generally Applied?" "Corporal Punishment," "The Supremacy of the Warden," "The Model Prison" and "Refinement."

The congress at large discussed "Politics and Crime," "A Home of Industry For Discharged Prisoners," "The Ethical Aspects of Crime" and "Pure Water as a Hygienic Factor In Prisons."

All of these questions have been made the subject of deep study by the men and women who discuss them, and those who have the management of penal and reform institutions attend the congress of the association each year to profit by the experience and study of these authorities on prison management and to exchange views. Many of the members of the association have been abroad and have studied the systems of other countries. They unite in saying that, though we have much to learn from other people, they have more to learn from us.

The Reformation of Criminals.

The American idea is to imprison criminals for the protection of society rather than for punishment, and as reformation is the only permanent protection in the model institution they are held, like lunatics, until they are cured. In Europe the criminal is treated with severity on the theory that heavy punishment will deter him from committing other crimes and will serve as a deterrent example to others. First offenders under a sentence of less than three years are kept in separate cells, where they are supposed not to see and know other prisoners. This system was adopted in Philadelphia, and at one time was very general throughout the United States, but it has been abandoned everywhere in this country except in Philadelphia. In England convicts are separated for the first two years of imprisonment, in Germany and Holland for three to five years, and in Belgium for ten years. At the end of these periods the prisoners are worked in community, as they are in most American prisons. In some prisons abroad first offenders and old offenders are worked and confined in separate groups. There is not anywhere abroad, however, a reformatory institution like that at Elmira, and in this penologists say we are far ahead of older countries. The people of New York are not entirely agreed on the beauties of the Elmira system, but to the members of the Prison association it is a never failing source of delight.

In one important particular we are far behind Great Britain and the countries of Europe. In every one of those countries prisoners awaiting trial are separated, so that those who are innocent and those who are young in crime shall not be brought under the contaminating influence of old offenders. In this country prisoners awaiting trial are not separated, and to the modern penologist this is a very weak spot in our penal system.

One great advantage of our system over that of England is the practical education given to prisoners in our reformatories and penitentiaries. In England they have the treadmill and oakum picking as chief occupations for convicts. In some European countries convicts are put to making clothing, furniture and other supplies for state institutions, and in some prisons army equipments are made. In Paris the government printing is done almost entirely by prison labor.

The Question of Convict Labor.

In America the question of giving suitable occupation to convicts is one which has occupied the attention of the Prison association for many years and has given much trouble to state authorities. It is a question whose solution has been difficult, chiefly because of the agitation against convict labor and convict made goods. "The problem of securing to the convict the benefit resulting from industrial work, both the direct benefit of health and the habit of work itself, and the benefit of having acquired a means of livelihood after his release from prison, is a difficult one here in this state, in view of the existing public sentiment against such industrial work on the part of the convict, because of the interference or supposed interference with the welfare of free labor and honest citizens engaged in the classes of industry which might be carried on in the penitentiary, and in view of the possible abuses incident to contract labor performed by convicts within and without the prison." So spoke the Hon. A. W. McIntire, governor of Colorado, in his address to the last prison congress, held in Denver in November, 1895. It was due to the efforts of Governor McIntire that employment was given to the convicts in the Colorado penitentiary, and, though it is not useful employment, it prevents idleness, which, as Chief Justice Hoyt of Colorado has said, "is one of the greatest promoters of crime."

This question of occupation is one of the questions which has found different answers in different communities. In some, convicts are employed on outside work—making roads and working mines. In others the labor of convicts is let out to contractors who operate the penitentiary shops. In others the shops are operated by the state, which purchases supplies and sells the shop products. All these systems have encountered opposition, and the model system of employing convict labor is yet to be found. Possibly the prison congress will discover it.

Another question which comes up for annual discussion in the congress, and which remains undetermined, is the question of prison discipline and corporal punishment. Illinois, Kansas and Colorado have laws prohibiting corporal punishment. New York prohibits it in penitentiaries, but permits it in reformatories, and the charge of cruelty in administering punishment was one of the features of the investigation of Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira reformatory a year or two ago. Wardens of prisons, who should be the best authorities on this question, are divided in their views. Warden George of the Kentucky penitentiary does not believe in flogging. When he took hold of the penitentiary management, in November, 1893, he found that in the month of August preceding 1,263 blows with the strap had been given and 34 knives had been found on convicts. He concluded that the murderous disposition of the convicts was due in a large measure to the flogging, and he substituted for the strap deprivation of privileges and confinement in a "bull pen," and for refusal to work he handcuffed men in a standing position. He says the system is admirable in its workings and its effects. He especially condemns the solitary cell and bread and water diet as tending to make men insane. Warden Lynch of Kansas is as severely opposed to the use of the strap, but he thinks the dark cell, with bread and water, salutary punishment. Warden Hale of California, though he has authority to whip, to trice his prisoners up by the thumbs and to put them under the cold shower, thinks the dark cell the most effective form of punishment, and, with one exception, has used no other for five years.

Warden Lee of Minnesota believes solitary confinement makes the prisoner sour and ugly and cross. Chaplain Albert of Minnesota, on the other hand, thinks corporal punishment is brutalizing.

Warden Cassidy of Pennsylvania thinks the most important feature of prison discipline is the selection and control of the subordinate officers. Prison keeping, he thinks, is a vocation, and when a man has proved that he is fitted for it he should be promoted, as vacancies occur, according to his merit. As for the discipline of the prisoner, Warden Cassidy is a firm believer in solitary confinement on bread and water. Warden Cassidy is a firm believer in the Pennsylvania system, and he is fond of quoting the case of the Dutchman whom Charles Dickens interviewed in the Pennsylvania penitentiary, who asked, with tears in his eyes, if Dickens thought he could survive his sentence. This Dutchman served 12 consecutive sentences, and at the age of 72 was a hale and hearty man. When he was committed to the almshouse, he went to the penitentiary with his commitment and asked to be permitted to return to his cell.

One matter which the congress will consider has been taken up in other years. It is the question of indeterminate sentences and the ticket of leave. Since the double

REV. J. L. MILLIGAN.
[Secretary National Prison Association.]

object of the American penal system is the reform of the criminal and the protection of society, penologists believe the Elmira system should be adopted in penitentiaries as well as in reformatories, and that the sentences of all but hardened offenders should be regulated by the indications of reform. Their argument is that the person sentenced to prison until cured would have the strongest possible motive to begin at once so to conduct himself by good behavior and industry that he might earn the right to go out again. Coupled with this indeterminate sentence is the question of employment of discharged convicts, and the convict released would have to report at intervals to the warden.

The employment of discharged convicts is a problem which has been considered very little in America. In France the government allows the convict something for his work, and this money is paid to him when he is discharged. Convicts in some American penitentiaries are permitted to earn money by extra work, but in most of them all the convicts' savings go to the state. In many French cities there are aid societies which give employment to liberated convicts. In Spain such societies have existed, but they exist no longer. In Austria there is a society, organized in 1891, which in the first three years of its existence procured work for 191 prisoners, reconciled 61 with their parents, bought railroad tickets for 247 and spent $800 for clothing and gifts. In Hungary are 20 voluntary "societies of patronage," organized for the aid of discharged prisoners. There are aid societies in all the principal departments of Sweden, and a central society at Stockholm. There are several of these societies in Denmark. Switzerland, less than half the size of the state of Ohio, has 14 aid societies, with offices in the chief cities of the different cantons. No prisoner comes out of jail friendless. Each is assigned to the care of an individual member of the aid society, who seeks to find for him employment and the means to gain an honest living.

The Value of Aid Societies.

In England there are 90 aid societies. Ladies' committees for the care of women prisoners exist in almost every town in the country. Clothes, tools, food, etc., are purchased for prisoners, and lodgings are provided until work can be found. No money is given. Very little is done for habitual offenders, except to try to find work for them. But a personal interest is taken in first offenders or those who have been convicted only once or twice, and there are labor homes to which they are admitted.

Prisoners' aid societies exist also in Germany, Belgium, Italy and Russia.

There is no regular system of aid societies in this country. Massachusetts has a prison association which looks after discharged convicts. Michigan has at Detroit a Home of Industry For Discharged Prisoners. But the aid societies in America are sporadic, and one of the objects of the prison congress is to encourage the establishment of such societies. Its members, however, are not a unit on this question.

Though the belief in indeterminate sentences is growing, the members of the Prison association resent the charge of sentimentalism which is brought against them in connection with it. The indeterminate sentence is not intended for the old offender, but for the man or woman who is young in crime, and American penologists generally believe in life imprisonment for the habitual criminal. That is the law in New York state today.

When the congress meets here on Saturday evening, the members will be welcomed by Governor Upham and the mayor of Milwaukee. General Brinkerhoff will respond. No business will be transacted at the first meeting. Sunday morning the members will go to church, and Sunday evening they will listen to addresses by Professor Charles K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin, Hon. John V. Quarles and Rabbi Hecht of Milwaukee.

Monday morning the Wardens' association will meet. The president, Captain Joseph Nicholson of Detroit, will deliver his annual address. Papers will be read by Charles E. Felton of Pontiac, Ills.; J. R. Van Evera of Marquette, Mich., and J. W. French of Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Warden French's subject will be "The Relation of the Federal Penitentiary to the Various State Penitentiaries."

Then the following questions, which have been suggested by members, will be taken up seriatim for informal discussion:

Is it detrimental to good discipline to permit prisoners to subscribe for daily papers or to receive eatables, confectionery, etc., from friends outside?

Is it advisable to permit the use of tobacco by prisoners, and, if not by prisoners, should officers, keepers and guards also be required to abstain from its use as a condition of appointment to or retention in office?

Is the indeterminate sentence, supplemented by the parole system, effective in suppression of crime?

Is the graded system in prisons effective in securing good discipline?

Is early industrial education effective in preventing crime?

Is the public school, without manual training or industrial education, effective in preventing crime?

May prison diet be made efficacious as a means of reformation?

What effect has been observed as a result of ordinary penitentiary imprisonment upon prisoners when they have not been improved by it?

Should the state allow prisoners remuneration according to amount of labor and service rendered in prisons?

Is it advisable, having in view discipline and economy, to employ "trusties" in warden's house, main offices of prisons or under heads of departments as clerks, teamsters, etc.?

What is the best method of grading or classifying prisoners, especially in view of the crowded condition of our prisons, so as to secure the best sanitary conditions and prevent unnatural, vicious and criminal practices?

Are the best religious results obtained in prisons through the efforts of male or female workers?

What, all things considered, is the best mode of punishment in a penitentiary for infraction of rules?

What, all things considered, should be fixed as the proper length of a day's labor in prisons?

What kinds of employment are best suited for our prisons, having in view the health, industrial training and discipline of the inmates?

The Work of the Chaplains.

On the afternoon of Monday the Chaplains' association will meet and listen to an annual address from the president, Rev. George H. Hickox, D. D., of the Michigan state prison; an address by Chaplain Thorn of Huntsville, Tex., on "The Spirit and Action of the Prison Chaplain;" an address by the chaplain of the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth and a paper by Chaplain J. W. Batt of Concord Junction, Mass.

At the evening session Professor Charles R. Henderson of Chicago will read a paper on "Preventive Measures of a Social Character."

Tuesday the committee on criminal law reform will report through J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass., and H. H. Hart of St. Paul will deliver an address on "Immigration and Crime."

In the afternoon there will be reports by the committee on preventive and reformatory work, R. W. McClaughry, Pontiac, Ills., chairman, and the committee on discharged prisoners, Fred G. Pettigrove, Boston, chairman, and an address by Rev. Edward J. Moriarty, Concord Junction, Mass., on "The Value of Religious Motives as a Reformatory Agency."

At the evening session there will be an address by Dr. Samuel G. Smith, Minneapolis, on "Crime In Its Relation to Economics;" a paper by Dr. Julius Morel of Belgium on "The System of Solitary Imprisonment."

Wednesday morning there will be reports by the committee on the work of the prison physician, H. D. Woy, M. D., Elmira, N. Y., chairman, and the committee on prison discipline, T. B. Patton, Huntingdon, Pa., chairman.

At the afternoon session Theodore Roosevelt of New York, chairman of the committee on police force in cities, will deliver an address. In the evening there will be an address by Dr. G. Frank Lydston, Chicago, on "Degeneration," illustrated with stereopticon, and the closing exercises of the congress. JAMES R. SANDERSON.

White Man and Bushman.

The white man depended mainly on his gun for food. And when the little Bushman looked out from behind his rocks he saw his game—all he had to live on—being killed, and the fountain which he or his fathers had found and made and had used for ages being appropriated by the white men. The plains were not wide enough for both, and the new come children of the desert fought with the old. We have all sat listening in our childhood to the story of the fighting of those old days. How sometimes the Boer, coming suddenly on a group of Bushmen round their fire at night, fired and killed all he could wound. If in the flight a baby were dropped and left behind, he said: "Shoot that too. If it lives, it will be a Bushman or bear Bushmen."

On the other hand, when the little Bushman had his chance and found the Boer's wagon unprotected, the Boer sometimes saw a light across the plain, which was his blazing property, and when he came back would find the wagon cinders and only the charred remains of his murdered wife and children. It was a bitter, merciless fight—the little poisoned arrow shot from behind the rocks as opposed to the great flintlock gun. The victory was inevitably with the flintlock, but there may have been times when it almost seemed to lie with the arrow; it was a merciless, primitive fight, but it seems to have been on the whole fair and even, and in the end the little Bushman vanished.—Fortnightly Review.

The Musical Temperament.

Speaking to Bettina von Arnim about the influence upon his mind of Goethe's poems, Beethoven declared that they powerfully impressed him, both by their rhythm and by their matter, "and," he added, "I am moved to composition by their language and by the lofty spirit of harmony pervading them." So that what stirred in him the creative impulse, as he came under the spell of a great poet, was the ecstasy born of the measured words and of their inner sense, their aesthetic and spiritual rather than their purely intellectual content. And it was in this connection that he affirmed music to be "the medium between the spiritual and the sensuous life"—a luminous and pregnant word which sorts not ill with the view here presented and is perhaps as near an approach to a definition of the undefinable as likely to be compassed.—Blackwood's Magazine.

"Bravo, Papa!"

First Tragedian—Heard the latest of old Buskin?

Low Comedian—No. What is it?

First Tragedian—Why, you see, he's been on the stage 20 years and never made a hit in his life. They gave him a good part in the new piece, and he made up his mind he'd get some applause if it cost him a leg. He's got eight children, you know, and he put them in a row in the stalls and told them to shout "Bravo!" at the top of their lungs when he reached the climax of his big scene in the second act. What did the kids do but get up and yell "Bravo, papa!" so you could hear them all over the house. It gave the old man right away.—Pearson's Weekly.

AN OPEN LETTER.

WHAT MRS. I. E. BRESSIE SAYS TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.

"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world.

"From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors.

"I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration of the mind.

"A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her.

"I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health.

"I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound.

"Yours in Health, MRS. I. E. BRESSIE, Herculaneum, Jefferson Co., Mo."

HIS WISH AND HOPE.

Comrade A. W. Leonard on the Political Situation.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Sept. 26, 1896.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I noticed in your paper that only one old soldier from here attended the soldiers' meeting a few days ago at Major McKinley's. It would sound as if the rest did not care much about the Major. Comrade McKinley has no greater admirer than the writer, and the other old soldiers here are his friends as well. I think this would be the poorest time for any Republican to go back on his party and its history, and especially old soldiers. Tariff reform, free bonds, free silver. What next? It would be whisky, for they put 20c on that, and the brewers at their convention wanted to raise the beer to $8 a barrel. The poor man's friends!

The people caught a terrible disease about three years ago. Every year since then the doctor has been coming around once a year and the people were so anxious to take his medicine that they have been getting better right along. He is coming once more on the 3d of November and if the people then will take the medecine once more as before all will be well, and the people will enjoy life again in full vigor as of yore. This is my wish and hope.

A. W. LEONARD.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 26, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	64
Wheat (new)	59
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	9
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	40-50
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

Splendid Opportunities

For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of business men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Cheap Excursion to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1,15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

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COAL, COKE AND OIL

Represented by Pennsylvania Callers on McKinley.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY TOWNS

Turned Out a Big Crowd of Visitors, to Whom the Major Made a Telling Speech—Oil City People Made a Fine Showing—Other Political News.

CANTON, O., Sept. 25.—Pennsylvania has sent two more large delegations to extend greetings to Major McKinley. One came as the Westmoreland county delegation, utilizing four special trains of eleven coaches each. This was distinctively representative of the mining industry and included representatives of the coke making interests. Addresses were made by W. S. Vandyke and Congressman George F. Huff.

The West Newton delegation arrived first and Major McKinley spoke to them for a time. Later the other delegation arrived from Greensburg, Scottdale, Latrobe, Ligonier, Mt. Pleasant and other places. Then the major spoke to all of the Westmoreland people together.

The Oil City delegation was a thoroughly representative body from all branches of the oil producing industry. It included refiners, dealers in supplies, tank manufacturers, merchants in various parts of the oil territory and workmen employed in the different processes of oil producing. It was claimed by those in charge of the delegation that it included many men who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but who have this year declared their intention to vote for McKinley.

Among such who are prominent in oil producing circles and who were with the party were Eugene Leibel, an independent refiner, Eugene and Arthur Seep, oil well supply dealers, Charles Lamberton and a number of merchants and other business men. Thomas B. Simpson and Editor Patrick C. Boyle of the Oil City Derrick were also prominent members of the delegation. The speakers were Hon. Amos Steffee and Hon. W. J. Hulings.

The marching of the 45 young women representing the 45 states of the Union, each carrying a large basket of roses, was really one of the most unique features yet introduced in the campaign. The baskets were taken from the women as they approached Mrs. McKinley and arranged on a pyramidial platform of large proportions, and there allowed to remain all day and to be admired by thousands of Cantonians. This evening the baskets were taken to Aultman hospital and to private homes where sickness prevails.

General Bottsfort and wife of Youngstown, who have been guests at the McKinley residence, have returned to their home.

General Grosvenor of Athens, O., also called on Major McKinley.

To the Westmoreland county delegation Major McKinley said:

I thank you one and all for the good cheer you bring me today. I thank you for the generous assurances of support which Colonel Huff has been pleased to present in your behalf. (Three cheers were given for Colonel Huff.) It gives me especial pleasure to welcome you when I reflect on the long distance you have traveled and the great discomfiture you must have been subjected to, and that you have come here to testify your devotion to Republican principle and your desire for the success of the Republican cause. (Applause.) I esteem in one sense a personal greeting, but I value it far more highly as an endorsement of the great principles which I have for the moment, the honor to represent—the great and everlasting principles of the Republican party. (Applause.) Principles in such a contest are everything; they are masterful and everything else must be subordinated to them. In this contest old party lines are being more or less effaced and patriotic citizens are coming together upon one common platform to sustain the public honor and support the good faith of the government of the United States. (Great cheering.) This contest in some of its aspects is the old, yet ever eternal contest between right and wrong. Standing for the right as we believe, for can there be any doubt that standing for national honor and national credit and national currency and the supremacy of the law, is standing for the right? Can there be any doubt of that, my fellow citizens of Westmoreland county? (Cries of "no, never.")

Lincoln said in one of those great debates against Douglas: "It is a question between right and wrong that is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of ours are silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles right and wrong, throughout the world. They are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will ever continue to struggle until the right shall ultimately triumph." The principle for which Mr. Lincoln contended, the limitation of slave territory and the final abolition of slavery itself, did triumph most gloriously to the satisfaction eventually of every patriotic citizen both north and south. We are confronted this year with a question of not mere partisan difference, but with a great moral principle. Such a question I admit that ought never to enter political discussion, but which having arisen must be courageously met by the American people and settled once for all upon the eternal principles of right, justice and honor (applause and three cheers for McKinley), and so settled, I trust, that the like of it will never be raised again. (Cries of "it never will be.") But, my fellow citizens, what is the proposition gravely presented to us? Both of the great political parties of this country have at different times, the Republican and Democratic, in the most deliberate and binding manner placed upon the statute books of the United States the expressed declaration that "all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be kept equal in value by every resource at the command of the government." (Tremendous cheering.)

In opposition to this formal, legal and binding declaration there are those who propose to deliberately annul that solemn contract—by lawful means it is true, but without pretense or intention to make good the loss it would entail upon any citizen or provision whatever for the great depreciation it would occasion every holder of our government securities or the just claims of our pensioners and other honest creditors. The proposition they make is to put this country upon a sole monetary basis, and that monetary basis a silver one; resting on a depreciated and depreciating coin, a coin fluctuating in value from day to day, and what will be the result? It will drive from circulation or impair the value of all the other money of the country, for it must be remembered that the nations of the world which are on a silver basis use no gold and the nations that are on a gold basis use silver. (Applause.) If the suggestion is made that this course involves the good faith and honor of the government and would, for the first time, cause partial repudiation of just obligations, the answer is made that our creditors should expect nothing better; that they have a right to expect nothing better. I protest they have a right to expect nothing of that sort from the government of the United States, that never repudiated a debt it made. (Applause.) To my mind the question involves a distinct issue between right and wrong, between honor and dishonor; and I believe it will, on reflection, be so considered by an overwhelming majority of American voters on the 3d of November next. (Tremendous applause and cheering.)

We cannot afford to trifle about a matter so serious and vital to our standing and welfare as a people; and I appeal to you, my fellow citizens of Westmoreland and all who love their country and our institutions to rise in their might and defeat this unworthy appeal by such a vast majority as will put it to rest forever. You come from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, for if I remember, Greensburg is the center of this industry. Aside from the question of good money and the maintenance of our national honor, the other issue of this campaign is the restoration of our protective policy. A policy unfortunately in part abandoned four years ago, but never, I think, more strongly supported in the hearts of our American people than today. (Cries of "you are right.")

You may not agree with me, but I believe that it is a good plan for the American people, so far as possible, to do all their work at home (tremendous applause), to encourage the American market by protecting the American labor against the poorly paid laborer of foreign countries; to strengthen the American factories and encourage enterprises and protect our markets by a judicious tariff against the products and goods of other countries which we can now produce and exchange them for the products and goods we cannot produce on terms alike honorable to both. (Applause.) I think it is patriotic and profitable for example to use American coal rather than foreign coal. (Cries of "you are right.") I think the use of foreign coal, which makes idle miners in the United States, is a most expensive experiment for the American people. We must go back to the policy and conditions of 1890 to start our factories and increase our demand for American coal.

We must re-establish the system by which we increased the output of coal from the mines of the United States from 71,000,000 tons in 1880 to 141,000,000 tons in 1890, that increased the value of our annual product from $95,000,000 in 1880 to $160,000,000; that increased the number of persons employed in our coal mines from 170,000 in 1880 to 299,000 in 1890; that paid in wages to these miners in 1890 $109,000,000 as against $55,000,000 in 1880, and that made investment in coal mining of probably $342,000,000 in 1890 as against $261,000,000 in 1880. Most of the development in that period was in the mines of the south and not in those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but we can stand a matter of home competition. It is our own people, blood of our blood, owing allegiance to the same flag, that have made this wonderful development in the southern section of the country. We congratulate them and rejoice with them.

It is the foreign competion from which we must protect ourselves. (Continued cheering.) What we want above all is to encourage both home production and home competition. Let us have it in the great American family whose charges should always be our special concern.

We are especially honored today by the presence among us and here on the porch by my side of Colonel Samuel Elder of Ligonier, Pa., who voted in 1828 for General Jackson and has been voting steadily ever since for American development, American advancement and American honor. (Applause.) General Jackson differed from the Chicago Democratic convention. He was in favor of sound money and a protective tariff. (Great applause.) I am glad to meet this veteran of 17 presidential campaigns here today, and I feel proud of the fact that he is this year in favor of the great doctrine of the Republican party and profoundly interested in its success. May his long and honorable life be still further prolonged, and may his declining years be the best and happiest of his long and useful career. (Cries of "amen.")

If we shall but approach the patriotism of the great men he has supported, if we shall but enter upon this great campaign with the love and devotion to country which characterized Adams, Clay, Harrison, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Arthur Blaine and Harrison, I am sure we will have discharged every requirement of good citizenship and exercised every advantage of the matchless opportunities of American votes. (Applause and cries of "you are right.")

I thank you—I thank both him and you for this visit; I appreciate the honor you have done me and the splendid tribute you have paid to the cause which I represent. (A voice: "We will do better in November.") My friends say they will do it better in November. (Cries of "we will.")

After all that is the final test. This is the moment of discussion; the solemn and supreme act of the citizen will be performed on the third day of November when you go into your quiet booth, with none present but your God and your conscience, to deposit your ballot. I pray that the ballots of my countrymen this year and every year of our history shall be thrown on the side of good morals, good politics, good government, good laws and exalted patriotism. (Tremendous applause.)

A Big Shoe Failure.

BOSTON, Sept. 25. — The National Shoe and Leather Exchange has announced the failure of Burpee, Rumsey & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn. Assets and liabilities are not given. The firm did a business of between $600,000 and $800,000.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS.

Officers Chosen at St. Louis For the Coming Year.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The matter of selecting the next meeting place of the convention of the American Bankers' association was referred to the executive council. Detroit was the only bidder for this honor.

Mr. M. M. White of Cincinnati then read the report of the nominating committee, which follows: President, Captain Robert H. Lowry, president of the Lowry Banking company, Atlanta; vice president, Joseph C. Hendrix, First National Union bank of New York. Executive council nominated by delegates of state bankers' association for three years: George M. Reynolds, cashier Des Moines National bank, Des Moines; C. A. Pugsley, president Westchester County National bank, Peekskill, N. Y.; John H. Leathers, cashier Louisville Banking company, Louisville; John C. Nully, cashier Merchants' National bank, Chicago; R. H. Rushton, cashier Fourth Street National bank, Philadelphia; William D. Thompson, cashier Boatmen's bank, St. Louis; Alvah Trowbridge, cashier National Bank of North America, New York; A. C. Anderson, cashier St. Paul National bank, St. Paul; T. J. Latham, cashier Memphis National bank, Memphis; W. J. Cocker, president Commercial Savings bank, Adrian, Mich.; for one year, F. W. Tracey, First National bank, Springfield, Ills.

BIG DAY IN CANTON.

Eighteen Delegations Called on McKinley Today.

THIRTY SPECIAL TRAINS ARRIVED.

The Visitors Came From Different Sections—Calls Made by Delegations From Seneca and Wyandot Counties, O., and Crawford County, Pa.—The Major Talks

CANTON, O., Sept. 26.—Canton is having a big day today. Thirty special trains have arrived. There were 18 distinct delegations, notable among them being business men of Buffalo, traveling men of Peoria, Ills., citizens of the Western Reserve organized by the women of Cleveland, the Swedish American club of Rockford, Ills., railroad gold standard clubs from various sections, and many trainloads of citizens in general from Pittsburg and vicinity. All Canton clubs furnished detachments for escort duty and there were demonstrations on the McKinley lawn from early in the forenoon, Major McKinley speaking to all.

The following additional delegations have called on Major McKinley, to whom he made addresses:

Glassworkers in a train of eight coaches from Marion, Ind., the introduction being made by Dr. W. R. Francis.

A delegation in 12 coaches from Crawford county, Pa., including students from Allegheny college, which the major attended 1860, Rev. Dr. Flood, of Chautauqua fame, making the introductory speech.

Farmers from Wyandot county, O., on a special train of nine coaches. Congratulatory addresses were made by Mayor Robert Carey, General J. M. Kirby and Editor P. Cuneo of the Upper Sandusky Tribune, a former subject of Italy.

A delegation of citizens of Tiffin and Seneca county, O., occupying three coaches. George E. Schroth was their spokesman and his address included the presentation of a framed portrait of the late General W. H Gibson, sent by his widow.

Major McKinley in opening his speech to the Seneca county delegation paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of General William H. Gibson. Then he said:

I am glad to meet and greet this assemblage of citizens, representing every occupation, from Seneca county. [Applause.] I am glad to congratulate your county upon being now in the column of Republican counties (applause), and I would not have you forget that the only way it has become a Republican county because the Democrats, loving their country and wanting prosperity, have joined the Republican ranks (great applause), and you must keep them with you, and continue to recruit from their ranks to your own. [Applause.] This year is an especially good one for that sort of recruiting service. [Laughter and applause.] Men of all parties this year, as in the contest of the civil war when the nation was threatened with dismemberment, are standing together for public honor and public honesty, for good currency, good credit and for national good faith. [Applause.] This is a year when those who stand opposed to us indulge in glittering promises. They offer a remedy which they say will cure all our ills. We might accept their services, and take their remedies if we had not been doctored by them before. [Great laughter and applause.] Free trade and free silver are the false friend of labor. [Applause.] They lure with promises of cheap commodities and cheap money. The partial trial of free trade has proved that the cheap commodities promised are dear to labor, and at the cost of labor; and cheap money will be equally dear to them and a sacrifice to their highest and best interests. We can not but remember the promises that were made to the people in 1892 of the universal beneficence which was to follow the inauguration of a tariff-for-revenue-only policy, and with what prodigal beauty it was to benefit labor, increase the purchasing power of wages and decrease the price of everything it bought, and increase the price of everything it made. [A voice: "they didn't pan out."]

I recall an utterance by the Hon. William M. Springer, spoken in the house of representatives April 4, 1892, when he was advocating free wool. There may be some woolgrowers in this audience. [Cries of "yes."] This is what he said:

"Pass this bill and thousands of feet heretofore bare, and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags will be clothed in suitable garments and the condition of all the people will be improved. [Laughter.] It will give employment to 50,000 more operatives in woolen mills; it will increase the demand for wool and prices will increase, and with increased demand for labor, wages will increase. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the general weal; something to scatter plenty over a smiling land."

Well, the free wool bill was passed. Have any of you realized the promises then made. [Cries of "no, no."] Wool was made free and every man in this country knows how poorly the performance has tallied with the promises then made. Instead of adding 50,000 laborers to the payroll of the woolen mills, it has taken off more than that number. The price of wool has fallen and with what effect upon the manufacturer I will show hereafter. The wools of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, New York, New England, Connecticut, Indiana and Missouri, 24 varieties, washed and unwashed, the average price in April, 1890, was 30.3 cents per pound. In April, 1896, 17.4 cents per pound, a decline of more than 42 per cent. The wool of Texas, California, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Mexico, Georgia and the south, 26 varieties, scoured, the price in April, 1890, was 49.1 cents per pound; in April, 1896, 27.4 cents per pound, a decline of 44.2 per cent. Other wools, 10 varieties, scoured, in April, 1890, 46.90 per pound; in 1896, 28.5 per pound, a decline of 38 per cent. So great a decline cannot be found in any other commodity. Ohio "XX" wool has dropped from 29 cents in 1892 to 18 cents per pound in 1896. This will give you some idea of what free wool has done for the wool producers in the United States. How has it affected the manufacturer?

It is well known that there is but one customer for the woolgrowers of the United States, and that customer is the manufacturer of the United States. The American woolgrower has no foreign market today. He cannot compete in any other markets with the wools grown on cheap lands and by cheaper labor of other countries. This is his market, and when it is taken from him it entails loss and ruin to him. In the first year of free wool 120,000,000 pounds of clothing wools came to our ports, an increase of over 300 per cent as compared with the largest importations received when a duty was imposed; and the total imports of all classes reached 250,000,000 pounds, while 175,000,000 pounds was the largest importation ever made under dutiable wools. Have these free imports of wool benefited the manufacturer? [Cries of "no, no."] The years which the manufacturers have enjoyed free wool have been the most disastrous in the history of the American wool manufacturer—greater than the disaster which followed the close of the war in 1812 or the panics of 1837 and 1857. [Applause.] It is a well-known fact that since free wool it has not been possible to make woolen goods in the United States with confidence that they would sell in the market for what it cost to make them. The imports of woolen goods following free wool were simply enormous. They averaged $5,000,000 a month in value, so that at the end of the first year, under the new law, the total value of woolens imported had exceeded $60,000,000 foreign value. In 1895 it is estimated that nearly one-half of the woolens which entered into consumption were of foreign make. We have in this country enough woolen machinery to manufacture all our wants, but it is not all in demand under present conditions. We must start, if possible, that machinery in the United States. [Applause.] While they are idle American workingmen are looking for a job, foreign woolgrowers are sending their wool to the United States, while American farmers are selling their flocks. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] Bradford, England, alone sent us in 18 $27,715,000 worth of goods, an increase of 21 per cent over the value of their large st export.

So great was the demand for these foreign goods that the English manufacturer could not not find enough weavers to run their looms. While this was going on, American looms were silent and American workmen were idle. Not one-half of the machinery of the United States is employed. That is the result of free wool in the United States. [Applause.] My fellow citizens, you want to study that word "free" when it is applied to goods or money—it is delusive. Many of the factories are entirely closed; others running on half or short time and it is estimated that not one-half of those who were employed in 1892 find employment now. Until the fall of 1892 men were constantly employed and at higher rates of wages than they had ever before enjoyed. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] The manufacturer was hunting the employe; now the employe is hunting work. It is said that there is enough wool machinery in the United States to give employment to 230,000 men and women, and their wage down to 1893 amounted to $80,000,000 annually; $40,000,000 have been taken away from labor fund and from the homes of labor. Contemplating these figures and this condition, what do you think of Mr. Springer's prediction? [Great laughter.] Every word of his prophecy has proved false; every promise has been broken. [Applause and cries of "that's right."]

If this is "scattering plenty o'er a smiling land" we pray God to spare us any more of it. [Great laughter and applause.] Those who promised plenty and prosperity under free trade are now assuring us that they can only be secured through free silver. [Laughter.] How will free silver stop the importation of foreign wool? [Cries of "it won't."] How can free silver check the appalling importations of woolen goods from the Old World? [Cries of "it can't do it."] How can free silver preserve the home market to the wool producer and the woolen manufacturer? [Renewed cries of "it can't do it."] My fellow citizens, it is as delusive as free trade. [Loud cries of "that's right."] It will only further cripple every interest in the United States. How can free silver increase the demand for American labor and American products? Answer that. [Cries of "it can't do it."]

Remember, my fellow citizens, that money does not make business. It never did and it never will. Business makes money. Money never helped legitimate business in the history of mankind. It has always hurt it. It is destructive to every interest, but that of the speculator. What is true of wool is in a measure true of other industries. All have been suffering, if not to the same extent, it is because the blow on other industries was not so severe. We want in this country a sound government, a sound tariff and sound money. And we want to take care of this goodly inheritance of ours and keep it what it has been for the most part in all its glorious history the most prosperous beneath the sun, with more happy and contented homes than can be found in any other country of the world. [Applause.] I thank you most heartily and warmly for this call and it will be my pleasure if it should be yours to give you each a personal greeting. [Applause.]

MR. BRYAN IN BOSTON.

He Addressed a Big Crowd on the Historic Common.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The audience which greeted Mr. Bryan on Boston common was the largest which he has faced since he started on his tour through the "enemy's country." No estimate placed the number of people at less than 60,000, while many even place it at 70,000.

Mr. Bryan had addressed a big crowd at Worcester on the way here. It was very enthusiastic and cheered at every point. One element of discord was visible there, but Mr. Bryan did not seem to notice it. It was a big red flag with Bryan's picture upon it hung on William H. Burns' underwear factory at the rear of the speakers' stand. Beside it hung an American flag with Major McKinley's picture on it.

Immediately after the Worcester speech Mr. Bryan started for this city. Mr. Bryan, his party and the committee were half an hour late and the crowd had become very impatient. Candidate Bryan, with his running mate, Vice Presidential Candidate Arthur Sewall, and members of the reception committee, occupied a temporary platform in the center of a broad campus and the crowd entirely surrounded the little spot. Hon. James H. Mellen of Worcester introduced the speaker. The first speaker was Joseph O'Sullivan of Lawrence, prominent as a candidate for lieutenant governor. He criticised the Wooster persons who placed Mr. Bryan's picture on a red flag.

Mr. Bryan appeared with a boquet of roses in his hand and was at once introduced. The enthusiasm was greater than Boston common had ever seen before, and it was fully seven minutes before he was allowed to speak.

Mr. Sewall also talked. Mr. Bryan spoke to crowds on the way here from Hartford at different points, making more of a set speech at Springfield.

Messrs. Bryan and Sewall then went to Music Hall, where 4,000 people were gathered.

Today the state convention of the Democrats will be held in Music Hall. George Fred Williams addressed the meeting at Music Hall prior to the appearance of Mr. Bryan, and the wildest enthusiasm and excitement marked his address. He made a severe attack on the gold standard element of the party, and was wildly cheered at every sentence.

He charged that corrupt methods would be resorted to to keep the silver element out of the convention and called for the silver delegates to remain in the hall all night. This proposition was received with great manifestations of approval, and 350 delegates stayed in the hall to remain until the convention opens.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

A Very Moderate, Yet Distinct Improvement Seen.

IMPORTS OF GOLD HAVE HELPED.

An Important Change Is the General Advance In Produce Markets—Speculative Buying Continues In Wool—More Inquiry For Iron Products—The Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries in money markets and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works and prompted a few considerable contracts.

Continued arrivals of gold have raised the treasury reserve above $125,000,000, strengthened the banks and relaxed the stringency in commercial loans, so that at about 1 per cent lower rates more business was done than in the three previous weeks. Hoarding is no longer reported, but some hoards are being unlocked. The movement of crops continues large, and purchases for export have advanced prices or prevented depression. While the gain in working force is not great, it seems clear that for the first time in many months there is some net gain.

An important change is the general advance in produce markets, especially in wheat, which rose sharply on Thursday and Friday, closing 5⅛ higher for the week, with much buying, apparently on foreign account. Reports of crops abroad were supposed to be the chief cause, as visible supplies in this country increased largely, but for the first time since July 1 western receipts fell below those of the same week of last year. They are still large, and for the first quarter of the crop year thus far have been 52,721,158 bushels, against 40,414,351 last year, a gain of about 30 per cent, and it is conceivable, but cannot be considered quite probable that such receipts have come from a crop smaller than last year's, although prices averaged 10⅜ cents lower in July and 6.8 cents lower in August than last year and only fall below last year's in September, because of the sharp decline then and as much advance now. Atlantic exports, flour included, were for the week a little more than a year ago, for September 2,000,000 bushels more and 21,807,553 bushels since July 1, against 14,128,308 last year. If there should come an unusual foreign demade it would make a great difference with future business.

Speculative buying of wool does not abate, sales for four weeks having been 24,844,400 pounds against 23,758,970 last year and 31,021,000 in 1892, but no gain in prices results. The sales are largely for cash, and by holders who have maturing notes to meet, though some have been for export in spite of a decline of 5 per cent in the London opening. A few of the woolen mills are resuming, the belated demand for heavy goods constituting most of the gain visible, but manufacturers show confidence that more goods will be wanted when the future is more clear.

Finished products of iron meet more inquiry, and the placing of contracts for 15,000 tons of steel for three new battleships, for one large building here and for several bridges, explain the starting of two or three works, but with such months as have passed, a little business is a gain. A sharp fall of $2 per ton in low phosphorus pig and a slight rise in Grey forge at Pittsburg and in steel plates, are the only changes noted in prices, but billets are still sold by outsiders at $19.50, bar steel at 1.05 cents and furnace coke below $2, with an output of only 50,177 tons weekly at Connellsville, though all the combinations maintain their prices.

Exports of 50,000 tons rails this year at prices far below those current here and 25,000 tons pig to England at $8.93 at Manchester, freight being at least $3.15, indicate unloading a surplus abroad to avoid weakening markets here. The plates are slightly lowered by home competition to $3.55, against $3.90 for foreign, and tin is a shade weaker at 13 cents, copper at $10.75 and lead at $2.80.

Failures for the week have been 315 in the United States, against 216 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 50 last year.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge.

DALLAS, Sept. 26.—The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., adopted a revised Rebekah ritual and also revised the patriarch militant ritual. A universal sign of recognition between Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah was adopted. An important matter also acted upon was the adoption of a resolution authorizing the preparation of new subordinate lodge and encampment rituals, which shall include all legislation thereto to date.

Counterfeiters Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The arrest in this city of William F. Knapp, his wife and Thomas Scott for counterfeiting may lead to the discovery of an extensive conspiracy. Two Brooklyn street railway conductors, James A. Griffin and Joseph H. Casey, were arrested by United States secret service agents and had a quantity of counterfeit half dollars in their possession.

Tried to Suicide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Depressed by his business troubles John M. Fulhaber, a wine merchant, attempted to commit suicide at his home by turning on the gas and then firing two bullets into his head. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Robbed of $3,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—William C. Allison, a stock man of Versailles, has lost $3,000 in an East St. Louis fire. In the crush somebody cut out the pocket in his trousers.

George F. Tyler Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—George F. Tyler, former president of the Norfolk and Western railroad, is dead, aged 74 years.

UNION MEN RELEASED.

Their Cases Come Up In the Court at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 26.—Under the latest orders of General Brooks this city has been placed under the control of a provost guard of military police force.

The miners from Joplin, Mo., numbering about 100 men, have been engaged to work in the Marian, Smallhopes and Emmet mines. The Emmet has been working right along with a small force of non-union men. The other two mines named will be started up at once under a strong guard.

Great pressure has been brought to bear upon Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, to induce him to use his influence with the Leadville miners' union to call the strike off. He refused, and said that not 5 per cent of the members of the union would vote to call the strike off.

The cases of the officers of the miners' union who are under arrest were up in the district court on application by their council for their release on bail. The sheriff and city marshal being examined said they had arrested the men on the advice of the district attorney. The district attorney moved that the cases be nolled, thus confessing that he had no evidence against the prisoners. Judge Owers denied the motion, but said he would release the prisoners under bond.

REMANDED FOR A WEEK.

Ivory's Case Continued In Bow Street Police Court.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The hearing of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, charged with complicity in a dynamite conspiracy, was resumed at Bow Street police court, Mr. C. E. Gill prosecuting on behalf of the treasury department.

A man named Goll, proprietor of a cafe in Antwerp, testified as to the movements of Kearney and Haynes, who were arrested in Rotterdam and of Ivory and P. J. Tynan. Kearney told Goll, he said, in explanation of the large purchase of chemicals he was making that he was traveling for an American chemical company and was buying raw material to ship to New York.

After the inspector of the Rotterdam police had given evidence that he had found 20 dynamite cartridges in Kearney's bed after his arrest, and that he had also found a letter to Kearney from Bell (or Ivory) and receipts for the purchases of nitric and sulphuric acids and glycerine. Ivory was remanded for a week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A letter has been received at the district attorney's office from the American legation at Paris asking for the naturalization papers in the case of P. J. Tynan.

Importing More Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Lazard Freres have engaged for import to this country $1,500,000 in gold for the steamship Augusta Victoria and $600,000 in gold for the La Bourgogne, making a total of $2,100,000. The engagements by this firm aggregate $16,350,000.

Of the gold brought on the Normandie $2,700,000 was deposited at the sub-treasury, $1,100,000 being in exchange for greenbacks. Lazard Freres have deposited $2,060,000 in the sub-treasury.

Shot While Asleep.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Roger E. Costello is in a dying condition at a Jersey City hospital, the result of a pistol shot wound received, as he alleges, while he was asleep in the home of his employer, Dennis Reynolds, a produce dealer. Dennis Reynolds, his brother Frank and Peter Fox are in custody pending an investigation of the affair.

A Railroad Promoter Dead.

READING, Pa., Sept. 26.—Jacob Bushong, who was the head of the once famous Bushong banking house, which failed 20 years ago, has died, aged 72. He was largely instrumental in building the Wilmington and Northern and Schuylkill and Lehigh railroads.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The treasury has lost $42,100 in gold coin and $5,400 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $119,649,102. Gold to the amount of $1,600,000 was deposited in the sub-treasury at New York in exchange for currency.

New Orleans Bankers Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—William P. Nicholls, president, and John B. Deblanc, cashier, both of the looted Bank of Commerce, have been arrested, charged with violating a state law by receiving deposits after they knew the bank was insolvent.

1,100 Armenians Were Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—It now appears that 1,000 Armenians were killed during the recent massacre at Egin, in the Kharput district. It is reported that 100 Armenians have been killed at Divrig, in the same vilayet.

Killed by a Cinder.

WHEELING, Sept. 26.—At Rowlesburg, a Baltimore and Ohio freight train ran into a helper. Engineer John Hunter, of the helper, who was standing near the track was struck on the head with a flying cinder and killed.

Will Resume Oct. 5.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 26.—A notice has been posted on the Everett mill gates stating that the mill will resume operations Oct. 5. The mill employs 1,200 hands.

Wanted For a Murder.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—The Italian who gave himself up to the police at La Crosse, Wis., is wanted here for the murder of Antonio Clementi on July 26 last.

A Killing and Suicide.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Peter Kaim has killed his wife with a blow with a hatchet. Then Kaim cut his own throat and died at the feet of the slain woman.

Bankers at Lincoln's Tomb.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Sept. 26.—The delegates to the National Bankers' association have been on a visit to Lincoln's tomb and home.

Declared a Draw.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Dixon-White fight was declared a draw in the twentieth round.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Gardner are in Columbus.

Edward Mausz is erecting a new house in Akron street.

Aaron Rubright is ill at his home in South Mill street.

Prof. Oscar Puegner now resides at No. 258 North street.

Motorman Joe Hollis is visiting his parents in Cambridge.

W. K. Sladden, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Clara Snyder is the guest of friends in Canal Fulton.

Mrs. Bordner, of Canton, is the guest of Mrs. Snyder, in the city.

Miss Bessie Orr, of Altoona, Pa., is the guest of Miss Maud Farrell, in Henry street.

Miss Alta Hartel, of Orrville, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Alice Young, in North East street.

Mrs. H. W. Harris and Miss Kittie Ruth, of Alliance, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Shauf, in East Main street.

J. C. F. Putman has been appointed receiver of the Newstetter Printing Company. He expects to sell the property in bulk.

Mr. and Mrs. J H. St. Clair, of Colorado Springs, are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Everhart, on the Plains.

John Stahl, whose remonstrances with an enraged steer, Wednesday, caused his being pitched into a stone pile, is once more able to be about.

Another engine and crew have been added to the C, L. & W. yard force in this city. Heavy freight traffic demanded the additional force.

Mrs. Frank Bamberger has been called to Cincinnati by the death of her father, Frank Binder, which occurred Friday, of dropsy, at the age of 73 years.

Mrs. H. Wheeler DeLong, formerly Miss Bessie Brenneman, of this city, with her husband, will appear at the Grand, Canton, in "The Players," on Oct. 5, 6 and 7.

The petition for the extension of the corporation limits of the village of Dalton will be advertised according to law and will be heard before the commissioners at an early date.

E. W. McKay, manager of the Cleveland City foot ball team, wants to make arrangements for a game with a local club. Any person interested in the matter should communicate with him.

The Rev. Joseph Maxwell and wife, who have just returned from a European trip, will arrive in the city this evening, to spend a few days with friends and relatives, before returning to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. T. Harvey Smith has returned from a visit in New York. She was accompanied home by Mrs. C. W. Cupples, whose husband recently purchased the business of G. W. Fulton, in West Tremont street.

Mr. W. Harry Schafer and Miss Florence E. Wardell were united in marriage at the M. E. church parsonage, Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Smith officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer will reside in Richville avenue.

The building owned by the Adams Express Company, at Orrville, was damaged by fire today, which caught from a passing engine. The fire company responde promptly, and the building was saved without a great loss.

Emanuel Shriber, aged 68 years, a prosperous farmer who lived near Burton City, Wayne county, died of dropsy at 2 o'clock Friday morning. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

George Frantz, of this city, has been selected as a delegate to the tri-ennial convention of the International Cigarmakers' Association, now in session at Detroit, to represent Union No. 137, of this city, and Union No. 96, of Akron.

Misses Welday, Schlabauch, Esch, and Hinegartner, and Messrs. McConkey, Prosser, Miller and Hagg, of Canton, and Mr Louis Lipps, of Massillon, and Miss Hartel, of Orrville, were entertained at the home of Miss Alice Young, in North East street, last night The evening was spent with games and other amusements and a delicious luncheon was served.

Miss Florence Happoldt was tendered a delightful surprise at her home in Muskingum street, Thursday evening. There was a very large number of guests present, and they indulged in numerous social diversions. A splendid supper was served. The out of town guests were Miss Ellen Krabill and Mr. Samuel Howenstine, of Canton, and Miss Minnie Dittmoor, of Lawrence.

Thomas Gray, of North Lawrence, the champion quoit pitcher of Stark county, left Friday morning for McKeesport, Pa., where he is to pitch a game of quoits Saturday with Nathan Jinks, of that place, for $100 a side. He was accompanied by Jack Boyd, Sidney Mitchinson, George Davis, Frank Hoffman and Wyndham Jones. Six pound quoits are are to be used and the game is to consist of sixty-one points. The second game of the match will take place at East Greenville on Oct. 12.

In a note announcing his removal to Chicago, to continue his investigation, Otto Kopp writes as follows to THE INDEPENDENT from La Porte, Ind.: "I expect to be with the Rice & Bullen Malting Company at Chicago for a short time. Politics here are somewhat mixed. This town has three political clubs, Republican, Free Silver and National Democratic. Silver men predominate, at least in La Porte county, yet there is no one who can tell what the case will be here in November."

George Lambert, secretary of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club, of Massillon, is in receipt of a letter from Superintendent L. E. Johnson, of the Michigan division of the Lake Shore Railway. Mr. Johnson has been a lifelong Democrat, but cannot support the Chicago platform. He thinks it the duty of every wage earning man to vote for McKinley and sound money. He regrets deeply that he is unable to attend the meeting here today.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

There Will Be Lively Scrimmages Between the Goals.

THE SEASON'S ROSY PROSPECTS.

Old Scores Settled at Last—How the Big Teams Line Up—Some Players Who Will Be Prominent—Important Features of This Year's Games.

Now that the mornings are beginning to feel frosty, it is not unnatural that the thoughts of the sport loving public should turn again to that vigorous and virile game, football. But the public is slow as compared with the collegian. He has been thinking about football for several weeks past, and all over the land he and his colleagues have been punting and tackling and drop kicking to such an extent that they have already developed all of the ardor and much of the proficiency that will be needed in the real contests of the season.

The outlook for this year's sport is particularly favorable. From all the considerable colleges and many of the high schools throughout the country come reports of increased interest in this excellent winter pastime and great rivalry with reference to important positions in the teams which are in process of organization.

The leading colleges that were so unfortunately embroiled in last year's series of misunderstandings and mistakes seem to be prepared to act harmoniously throughout the season, thanks to the good work of the football convention held last year in New York.

This convention was composed of representatives from a number of the principal colleges who realized that a continuation of factional strife would ultimately work untold injury to football, and so it was determined to put an end to it. With this worthy object in view the convention amended objectionable rules and framed new ones to satisfactorily cover mooted points. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony, and all changes in the rules were adopted unanimously. Therefore, though some special intercollegiate differences still exist, generally speaking, it is safe to say that football will flourish this season. Yale and Harvard have about settled the details of an understanding which it is hoped may prove sufficiently strong to withstand the shocks of many a future contest.

Yale and the University of Pennsylvania may come together before the season closes, and even Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania expect to obliterate the last vestiges of the "bad blood" that has kept them apart and enter into friendly contest upon the gridiron.

Some of Yale's football material for this season will be: L. Hinckey and M. M. Bass, ends on last year's team; J. O. Rodgers and Captain Murphy, tackles on last year's team; A. Chadwick, one of last year's guards, and C. M. Fincke, last year's quarter, these six men being the only members of last year's team who will be in college this year.

Fincke will of course be Yale's best quarter, but Ely will be a good substitute. For half backs, there will be Benjamin Mills, Letton, De Saulles, J. Gerard and Hazen. Letton or Mills will probably be the two best men for full back.

The most conspicuous man on the team this year is Fred Murphy, who will try to lead the eleven to victory over their greatest rivals, the Princeton Tigers.

Murphy succeeded Thorne as captain, and his election was most popular. He has played several years on the team and is one of the best tackles in the country. He was the catcher of the Yale nine the past season.

Princeton's players will be led by Garrett Cochran this year. He is an old and experienced player and was probably the best end rush of last season.

Cochran, while tall and strong, is one of the "headiest" men on the gridiron. He will have the majority of last year's team back again and, with several promising players, should turn out an eleven that will be a credit to his college. Only two of the man who played on last year's team graduated in June.

Ex-Captain Lea, the veteran tackle, will be greatly missed, and Hearn, '96, was a valuable end rush. Thompson, '97, however, will probably prove a worthy successor of Hearn, and Tyler, '97, is full of promise for the vacant place of tackle. John Poe, '95, and ex-Captain Lea, '96, are expected to do the burden of the coaching. Jack McMasters will again train the team, and Dr. Bovaird, '89, will look after their physical condition.

The University of Pennsylvania football athletes, led by Captain Charles Wharton, line up in a way which is very satisfactory to the Quaker experts. Woodruff, Wharton, Minds, Gelbert, Dickson and Boyle are all that remain of last year's team, but the aptitude of the recruits is said to have displayed itself in a dozen different ways. Minds and Gelbert will probably again play half back and Dickson and Boyle ends in all probability. Minds will probably do the kicking for half back, so that full back will then go to the man who can do the best work at line bucking.

CAPTAIN COCHRAN OF PRINCETON.

The Harvard team will be under the direction of Captain Edgar Wrightington. The eleven will contain some new material the worth of which is as yet largely a matter of conjecture. Practice under Coach Waters was commenced a week or so ago and will be kept up conscientiously until Oct. 3, when Harvard and Williams will open the season. Frank and Norton Shaw and the younger Newell will be the pillars of Harvard's strength.

The Cornell kickers are putting up very lively practice work and may develop strength that will make them formidable. Captain Beacham has his team well in hand and is ably assisted by such strong players as Wright, Mordock and Norton. The game with Princeton, which is to occur Oct. 24, will open Cornell's negotiations with colleges belonging to the "big four."

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the football season will be the series of games to be played by the Indians from the Carlisle (Pa.) Training school against teams from the big colleges.

The preparations for the fitting out of a team have been going on for some time, and now hard work is being done day after day. Hickok and McCormick, both Yale men and experienced players, who are coaching the team, have the boys well up in the scientific part of the game. Schandore, Buckhart or Printess will play center. The men are very equally matched,

CAPTAIN MURPHY OF YALE.

and there is a hard race between them. Lone Wolf, who made such a record for himself in that position last season, is no longer at the school. Bennes-Pierce and Wheelock will be the guards, and good ones they are. Pierce is a giant, standing over 6 feet and weighing over 200 pounds, and Wheelock is almost his equal. Irwin and Schandore will be the tackles, and both are experienced men and good, heady players.

SOME RING TALK.

Ernie Stanton wishes to box Plimmer 20 rounds for £500.

Tut Ryan, the Australian heavyweight, will visit this country next month.

Jack McAuliffe states that he will go to San Francisco soon to meet English Jimmy Carroll.

Bull McCarthy, the Philadelphia trial horse, is boxing better now than at any time in his career.

Jack Downey has at last consented to meet Martin Flaherty, who recently fought George Dixon a draw.

Tom Allen of St. Louis offers to bet any part of $2,500 that Ed Smith will defeat Joe Goddard at Johannesburg, South Africa, when they meet Oct. 17.

Charley Mitchell has written a letter in which he says he will revisit the United States to again attempt to secure the boxing championship of the world.

The limited round contest between Jack Ward and Casper Leon was declared off. The boys were to have fought in Baltimore before the Eureka Athletic club.

Jack Koster of New Haven, who has quite a reputation as a welterweight and who is sparring partner to Dick Baker, wants to fight any 145 or 150 pound man in the business.

Dick Moore and Dick O'Brien have signified their intention of coming together in a limited round bout. If everything pans out as contemplated, the mill will be pulled off on Oct. 14.

SPORTING MISCELLANY.

The czar of Russia's new steam yacht carries a crew of about 700 men.

Probably as fast a 3-year-old trotter as lives is Bingen, 2:15¼, owned at the Forbes farm.

The Lehigh university football team is to play the Michigan university eleven at Ann Arbor Oct. 31.

All of Marcus Daly's horses in the east have been thrown out of training, except Madge D and Marietta.

Edgar Murphy, the crack live bird shot of Long Branch, uses a very handsome francotte gun in all of his matches.

Over 150 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds by Director and Red Wilkes are to be sold in New York this winter.

The 20 rater Samphire, the property of Mr. Odgen Goelet and Colonel Paget, arrived recently at Cowes, England, flying 14 prize flags.

Amateur Champion Swimmer George J. Whittaker recently lowered the record for 100 yards at Milwaukee by covering the distance in 1 minute 9 3-5 seconds.

Cycling as a Remedy For Insanity.

Not half the uses of the wheel have been discovered. The latest scientific application of cycling is in the treatment of the insane. It has been discovered that demented people are not at all averse to bicycling, and, furthermore, that the mental exercise which it involves is highly beneficial in its effects. In a New York asylum for the insane the patients are given regular training in cycling, and the proficiency they acquire in the management of the wheel is really astonishing. They mount and dismount in the most approved fashion and guide their movements with steady eye and hand. So much good has been derived by the patients from this treatment that the news of it has spread over the entire land, and there is little question that eventually the bicycle must be introduced as a permanent feature of every institution for the insane in the country.

Fanny Davenport Moralizes.

Fanny Davenport finds a constant change in the public. "Not in its affection for the artist," she adds, "but in its sensing the inner meaning of an artist's work. Points in the various plays in my repertory are frequently brought out by suggestions of the public itself. When I say that the audience helps an artist in developing a character, I mean that one is compelled to elaborate a point that no one ever dreamed of before, simply by feeling the approval of the hearers." Miss Davenport declares that an artist's life is tiresome when one considers the worry, care and study involved, but that it has its rewards if one is conscientious.

Hose Race Heroes.

The world's record for a 200 yard hose race, making hydrant attachment and attaching nozzle, was broken by two companies at Dunkirk, Ills., recently. The record was 28 seconds, held by a Colorado Springs company. The Abbotts of Salamanca, the winners, are now the champions, doing the trick in 25¾ seconds. The Whitney Hose company of Bradford were second with 26 seconds.

HOW BURKE BEAT HIM

Bernie Wefers Talks of His Recent Defeat.

SAYS HE WAS FAIRLY OUTRUN.

But the Great Sprinter Wants Another Go at the Boston Boy—Will Train Specially For the Race—What He Thinks of Conneff's Chances In England.

Silence is golden. The aphorism applies with peculiar force to men who have been beaten in any game in life, whether it be sports, politics or business. The world does not like a loser generally, but with a "bad loser" it has no patience. I have no excuse to offer, therefore, for my defeat by Tom Burke, champion quarter mile runner of the world, in our 440 yard dash at Manhattan field a short time ago. Burke won fairly and squarely. Those competent to judge are good enough to say that it was the hottest, fiercest, gamest race they ever saw. The fact that Burke broke his own record of 49 seconds made in the international matches between the London and New York Athletic clubs last year and on a soft, clayey track went in 48 4-5 seconds, only one-twentieth of a second behind Lon Myers' famous time of 48¾ seconds on a cinder path, shows that it was a fine performance.

While I have no excuses to offer for my defeat, I am not satisfied with the result and want a special race with Burke at the same distance as soon as may be. My friends think I am entitled to it. They say, and with some reason, that I had not time to properly prepare for 440 yards, as I had only been working previously for 100 and 300 yard dashes. They also claim that as I had to run a trial and final heat in the 100 and 220 yard dashes on the same day, both of which I won, while Tom had only to reserve himself for one grand effort, I could not have been at my best.

I don't stand on this, however. I thought I knew what I was about. I did not underrate Tom Burke a bit, but I made up my mind to go for what the newspapers facetiously termed the "triple crown" at the championship meeting of the American Athletic union. I knew that it would be no disgrace to be beaten by so grand and game a runner as Tom Burke, but I expected to win all the same.

Many people wondered why I did not start to make the pace at once, instead of allowing Burke to do so. Well, the reason is simply this: I had run my trial and won the final heat of the 100 yards dash

THOMAS E. BURKE.

some time before and had the 220 yards trial and final heat still to go, so I laid back of Burke and "trailed" him, hoping to overhaul him in the last 50 yards. My clubmate, K. F. McCrae, was right at Burke's shoulder, acting as pacemaker for me, and I was behind the pair. Back of me were Charles H. Kilpatrick, the fastest half miler in the world, and three other fliers. Getting into the "straight," I had to go outside McCrae to get at Burke, who had the pole, and thus lost considerable ground. At 75 yards from home I went for him for all I was worth. He gamely responded, and yet I gradually overhauled him. "Wefers wins, Wefers wins!" the crowd roared, and I heard them plainly. It stirred me to renewed effort. Burke heard the roar, too, and threw out the last fighting link that was in him. At 50 yards from the tape I thought I had him, as I could touch his shoulder and was straining for all I was worth to pass him, when I was seized with a lightness or dizziness in the head, and, as the newspapers rightly put it, my "head began to wabble." I kept on as best I could, however, and Burke beat me, the judges say, about seven feet.

I am not going to England this fall to race C. A. Bradley, the English champion sprinter, whom I defeated in New York last year, as has been erroneously reported.

The example of Tommy Conneff, now matched with Bacon for a series of races, in becoming a professional has put many of the boys on edge. They think they can win gold as well as glory by so doing. There is where they make a mistake. Thomas E. Burke, Charles H. Kilpatrick and myself are the only ones among our boys who could go against our English friends with any certainty of making money, if we were so inclined. But we are not. None of us has any desire to become a professional. We have enough of glory as it is. Besides, I understand that a good lot of men, the very best in England, will come over this fall to again try their luck against our boys, and we want to be on hand to meet them.

As between the principal runners of America and England I think we have a shade the best of it. Tommy Conneff, now professional and matched to run Fred Bacon of England a series of races, will, I think, defeat the Briton in two out of the three events. Of course I am speaking on the presumption that Tommy has had time to get acclimated and will be in tiptop fettle when the matches are pulled off. In Kilpatrick I think we have the best half miler in the world, although E. C. Brodin of England can make him race every foot of the way. I also think Burke and I can defeat A. R. Downer, Bradley and the rest of the English cracks in our class. As they will all be over here this fall it will soon be determined whether I am right or wrong in my gauge.

Bernard J. Wefers

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